THE RAIDING APACHES.

Cochise's Grand Walk Into Mexican Territory.

THE BLOODY GROUND.

Twenty Thousand Braves in the Field.

MORMON PEACE MISSIONARIES.

One-Eyed Riley and Del-Shay on the Warpath.

WAR VS. PEACE POLICY.

While we have in progress on the northern end of the Pacific States a war against the Modecs, an outbreak of a formidable character is reported to have occurred at the extreme southern border of rizons. The Apaches, who have the character of being the most irreclaimable and bloodshirsty of American savages, have broken leese from their eservation, located in the southeastern portion of that Territory, on the Mexican boundary line, and made a raid into Sonora. The veteran warriors composing the hostile tribes in Arizona and New Mexico, under control of the noted chiefs Cochise, One-Eyed Riley, Del-Shay, Es-cim-en-zeen and Shelter-Pau, number over sixty thousand souls, and though large parties still roam over these Territories, having refused to go on the reservations, the raid across the border against the Mexicans, their hereditary foes, must result in great loss of life and destruction of preperty. Having broken faith, it will now become the duty of our government to see to their proper chastisement. They cannot remain long absent, and the reservation they have deserted will be closed against them. The Apache war will therefore assume propertions not heretofore known. The attempt to drive out the Mo-docs from their lava beds will be but a mere triffe to it. The Peace Commissioners sent to the latter will in all probability arrange terms of peace, but in the case of the Apaches Vincent Colyer and General Howard (the latter but recently returned from Arizona), who have faith in the amicable in-tentions of the Apaches, have tried their hands and we have the result before us. Up to a year ago all efforts to subjugate the noted calef Cochise failed. The popular feeling against him was very strong, but in his mountain recesses and haunts, difficult of access by troops, he, with his fol-lowers, set at defiance the power exerted for his capture. Strenuous efforts were made to induce him to visit Washington without avail, but at length he was prevailed upon to locate on the reservation he has just left. The talks that took place between Messrs. Colyer and Howard and the principal chiefs are given below. and it will be seen how eager they were for peace and the causes that led to their fear of coming near the military camps.

The raid now made by Cochise is a serious matter. He must have brought with him several thousand warriors. The enmity between the Apaches and Mexicans is of old date. It is a war to the knife-no quarter on either side. The fear of the latter of their mortal fees it is hardly possible to decribe. Frontreras and Magdalena, the two towns attacked, are close to the boundary line and are places of some importance. The Mexicans in Sonora now occupy the same position in reference to the Apaches that Americans in Texas do towards the Kickapoos, who raid across the Rio Grande from Tamaulipas, but while pursuit in the former case would be welcome it is denied in the latter. In any event it is not in e power of General Crook to follow Cochise across the frontier, owing to want of sufficient troops; but in the interests of humanity seme. ng must be done to punish and stop the maurauding savages who have broken their pledges and carried war into the Territory of a

THE BLOODY GROUND.

Arizona has been for years the modern bloody ground. The Apaches have murdered white men and women by the score, and robbed settlers and travellers on the highways. It is not to be supoff in kind. Fearful slaughters of Indians have taken place; one particularly, at Camp Grant, in April, 1871, was characterized by the greatest inhumanity, and for some time them has been one of simple extermination. As to who is in the wrong, opinions differ. Army officers and government agents lay the blame on the whites, while the latter and the Territorial functionaries say that it is impossible to live side by side with the wild red men. The latter unbesitatingly denounce the efforts of such humanitarians as Vincent Colyer and General Howard, who know nothing of the Apache devils, and unreservedly applaud the vigorous policy of General Crook. The country is rich in gold mines, and the miners, beyond question, have too often suffered from savage attacks, and even with a large number of Indians on the extreme southern reservations the business men of the Territory very lately petitioned the War Department to remove the headquarters from Tucson, the capital, to a more nerthern point, in consequence or Indian attacks on trains and mail consequence of Indian attacks on trains and mail riders coming from California and the head of the Colorade River. It is impossible, the settlers say, for the people on the Atlantic side to believe the stories of the bestlaity and utter degradation of the Apaches to be true, but no person who has ever visited Arizona or New Mexico hesitates to put perfect taith in every recital of barbarous acts done by them and utterly refuses to believe anything which may be said in their favor. Philanthropy towards them is simply absord. For fifty years the settlers declare the Apaches have been the scourge of the country, and yet they are so lowlived and cowardly that it only requires a streng hand to show them they must live in peace or be exterminated like vermin. They cannot be kept on reservations; they are so crafty and quick of movement that in one night a party of them will run away, do some of their favorite work and be back before morning, so that it is impossible for an efficer to tell who did the deed.

RELENTLESS WARFARE.

and be back before morning, so that it is impossible for an efficient to tell who did the deed.

A RELENTLESS WARFARE.

There can be no doubt that the Southern Apaches have by their frequent depredations and outrages caused great loss and injury to the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico, and so exasperated have the settlers become that they are determined not to cease to wage a reientless warfare against the disturbers of their peace and spoilers of their property. They complain, not without reason, of the increasing tendency of these Indians to leave their reservations in bands perhaps from thirty to one hundred strong, and move on to or near tase cultivated lands owned and occupied by white settlers in the vicinity. In several cases these red raiders have taken possession of the houses of the settlers living in the thinly populated districts, and, after riding them of their contents, actually destroyed them. Unable to obtain protection from the government, they have banded together as a last resort, fully determined to defend their homes with their lives. It is true that all the Indians in Arizona are not bad, and that many of their chiefs and captains exert themselves to preserve peace with the whites, but the clitzens fail to see any distinction, and, as stated above, it is impossible to find the evideores.

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distinction, and, as stated above, it is impossible to find the evilioers.

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This brings us of the edge of Indian side of the question. They have many complaints to make, the most important being that they have been forced to leave their old hunting grounds and go upon sterile reservations where they do not get enough to eat, and that they will not starve nor see their children starve around them while the means of subsistence is within their reach. It is very true that the government provides a sunchency to meet this difficulty, but agents and others levy on the supplies and annuities voted for the red men. The white settlers do not stop to consider this; they only remember the many scars let in their families, and say that as long as the Apaches remain is their midst there can be no rest or peace. For the last sixteen years the records of the Interior Departmember the many scars left in their families, and say that as long as the Apaches remain in their midst there can be no rest or peace. For the last sixteen years the records of the interior Department show that the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico have desired peace, and the agents of the government have asked that means might be supplied to place the Apaches on reservations and feed them. Very recently they professed their willingness to visit the Indian Territory with a view of asking to be removed there against they cannot stay

longer in their old homes and obtain subsistence. The Apaches, with their terrible reputation for bloodthirstness, were the friends of the Americans when they first knew them, and when first placed on reservations, in 1868, were industrious, intelligent and made rapid progress in the arts of civilization. Their ill-will and CONSTANT WAR WITH THE MENICANS arose from the fact that the Mexicans denied them any rights to the soil as original occupants and waged a war of extermination against them. The peaceable relations of the Apaches with Americans continued until the latter adopted the Mexican theory of extermination and made them our implacable loes. The Apaches thirty years age, as now, were constantly making raids into Mexico and driving off cattle. The Mexicons leared them and were unable to meet them man to man. At that time American trappers found the beaver very abundant about the field waters of the Gilla, among these rich meuntain valleys, where the Apaches

abundant about the need waters at to dish should have the control these rich in law their scener retreats. An American whe was knewn to have the control water and the state of the control of the contro

but did net succeed in meeting Cochise. It was reported that General Crook and Mr. Colyer came to cross purposes, but this was officially centradicted by the latter.

ONE-SYRD BILEY.

This chief, against whom the United States troops are now operating, had a talk with Colonel Dudley, of the Third savairy, before going to the reservation. He said all his tribe were ready for peace. They were tired of living in holes and on the tops of mountains. Now their women and children had to fetch all their water two or three miles. They could not go down to the streams, except at night, for fear of the soldiers; that they hid their infants and small children among the rocks for safety; even the rabbits were safer than the Indians; that their people were all starving; that they must steal or starve; that the soldiers had driven them away from the cornselds; game was scarce; they were afraid to go out and hunt. One-eyed Riley, according to Colonel Dudley's report, spoke of his children—four of whem had been killed by soldiers—with tears streaming down his cheeks. He wanted to make a big peace, roll a rock on it, and make it last till the rain came and washed the rock level with the ground. He asked for five days to go and see all his people; that he did not want any blanket, for he was satisfied the soldiers now wanted to do right and he wanted to go back and induce Del-Shay and all his captains to come in, and the blankets and clothes would retard his rapid travelling. He expressed great fears of the Pimas; did not want them to come into camp while the Apaches were there, and fortunately a military escort was sent out in the rear of himself and party, for lurking Pimas were lying in wait for them on the trail. Colonel Dudley concludes by stating that ne was present at many takes on the plains the past seventeen years, but had never seen so much reling or good sense exhibited by an Indian as One-Eyed Riley showed.

Early last month a detachment of the Fifth cavalry marched from Fort McDowell in pursuit of Apaches, who were

made the Apache, and the Apache has just as much right to the country as the white man. I will out a rock down to show shat when it melts the treaty is to be broken. If I make a treaty I expect corn and wheat, pumpkin and melon seed, and I will plant near old camp kene. If a treaty is made, and the commanding officer dees not keep his promises with me, I will put his word in a hole and cover it up with dirt. I promise that when a treaty is made the white man and soldiers can turn out all their horses and mules without any one to look after them, and it any are stolen by the Apaches I will cut my throat. If the Americans break the treaty I do not want any more trouble; the white man can take one road and I can take the other."

A considerable number of Indians have remained, as stated, off the reservations since the departure of General Heward, whose success in carrying out the peace policy of General Grant has not been crowned with success. Against them a vigorous war has been prosecuted by the troops, assisted by frisandly indians and citzens. Last September four ranches were attacked simultaneously by a detachment of the Third cavairy, and forty indians were killed, a great many more wounded and eight women and children captured. At nearly the same time a party of soldiers, while on a scout, killed seventeen warriors and took one girl prisoner, and a few weeks since over a hundred Apaches were destroyed. The Modoc war bears no comparison to this in resuits, and, further, the casualties on the part of the troops were nit. The war in Arizona during the last ton years bas cost us a thousand lives and over forty millions of dollars, and the country is no quieter nor the indians nearer extermination than they were at the time of the Gadsden purchase. The war that is now certainly upon us threatens to be more bloody and cover more ground than ever before. Cochise and the other chiefs, notwithstanding their protestations, nave proved faise and no faith can be keld in them for the uture. The settlers in Arizons and h

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

A. W. Hunt is engaged upon two pictures, land scapes, of unusual importance. The larger work has for its subject one of the recesses of Mool Sla-bod. The other picture represents a wooded ravine, with an old bridge and a long valley be yond, with Snowdon at the end of it. The same artist is also engaged on several water-color draw-

Alma Tadema has received from Queen Victoria letters of denization, which confer rights similar to those of naturalization. He has a picture in hand which represents a dam-sel lying on the pavement of a large Ro-man hall, near the base of a huge marble column, watching goldfish swimming in a fountain's basin. Mr. Leighton, who will not this season contribute an. Leighton, who win not this season contribute to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, is painting a charming picture entitled "A Juggier." It con-tains the nude figure of a maiden performing in an ancient Spanish garden. The chief of Mr. Leighton's studies at present (January 18) is the design for one of the large lunettes, each forty feet at the chords, which are to be painted on the wall of the openings of the south court, South Kensington

Museum, London. The novelties of the exhibition of old masters, at the Burlington House, are in the octagon gallery and vestibule, a collection of sculpture by English masters (counting Roubiliac for an Englishman), and in gallery No. 10 of the building a collection of 125 water-color pieces, chiefly by the fathers of the English school. The collection of sculpture is fragmentary, and a better assemblage of water-colors has been seen at the Burlington Club, in Saville row. The Pall Mall acknowledges that the show,

as a whole, is magnificent and notable.

M. Poynter's fresco is finished. He is now preparing, as a companion to "Perseus and Andromeda," a representation, in mediæval spirit, of a

has been seen at the Boulington Cub, in Saville, when the seed of the Person of Sailard.

M. Payster's recool is finished. He is now presuming, as a companion to "Person of Sailard", and the properties in the properties of the p

POLITICAL MORTUARY RECORD.

POMEROY GOES FOR THE DOCTORS.

More Developments from the Prairie Vote Market.

A State Prison Convict Is the Guest of the Christian Statesman.

HOW INTERVIEWS WERE ARRANGED.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1873. Senator Johnson was called before the committee at its session last evening, and swore that Frank Bacon, a member of the House, had said to him that he had been offered \$2,000 in money to vote for Pomeroy by Rohrabacher, an unseated member. Christian A. Rohrabacher was next sworn and said that he came to the present Legislature as a member of the House from Sumner county, and was here during the Senatorial caucus; was a member eleven days; witness had frequent inter-views with Pomeroy, who considered him friendly; he did not know of Pomeroy paying any member any money for his vote. The witness here stated that Pomeroy had authorized him to use money to influence Dr. Davis and Dr. Cummings, members of the House, to vote for Pomeroy; this was at the hotel where Pomeroy was stopping and previous to the first ballot; Pomeroy stated that DR. DAVIS COULD BR BOUGHT

for two or three hundred dollars; he had heard that Davis had said that all he wanted was his expenses paid ; Pomeroy wanted witness to see Cummings, as he might desire some money also; this was between the 25th and 28th of January, 1873; Pomerey, however, furnished witness with no money. Witness stated that he did not make any such propositions to them, and he told Pomeroy that he did not believe that Cummings would support him; witness did not, on behalf of Pomeroy, offer any money directly to any member, but he was authorized by Albert H. Horton, United States District Attorney (the bosom friend of Pomeroy, who testified so strongly to all want of complicity on his part before the committee), to offer Representative Bacon \$2,000 if Bacon would vote for Pomeroy; Horton said for witness to tell Bacon that if his vote was recorded to elect Pomeroy, and if he would vote for Pomeroy he could have \$2,000 by going down to his room. Witness transmitted the message to Bacon, and, no doubt much to his surprise, was told by Bacon that "the little thing would not work." Witness testified to Horton and Represencould not say what occurred. The witness testified that he was the guest of Pomeroy at the hotel, and not. Witness stated that he had resided one year in Kansas; came from Black Hawk county, Iowa; that while residing there he was subject to crimi-nal prosecution for burgiary and the larceny of

nal prosecution for burgiary and the larceny of \$20,000;

was convicted, sentenced to the Penitentiary and served there for two years and a half, until pardoned out by the Governor; he was pardoned in consequence of events transpiring proving his innocence of the crime, and the petition for that purpose was numerously signed by people of the county where witness resided; witness, while a sitting member of the House, applied to Horton for a loan of money; Horton replied that he could not let witness have it then, as it would not do, but for witness to wait a lew days. Witness saw Horton after the election and told Horton that if Horton would give him \$50 he would go home and not appear before the investigating committee; Horton said, "Why, go before it! I have been before it?" witness replied that it would not do; that if they pressed him he would have to tell about the Bacon matter; Horton answered it would make no difference, as he had not been authorized to make any such offer. The witness said he was willing to be understood that he was willing to go home and avoid testifying before it, and would have gone had he received the \$50. During the context for his seat, witness said that while he had made no promise to any anti-Pomeroy member to vote against him, yet he had to make a good Lord, good

told him he thought he knew of several; he asked who they were; promised secresy; still witness declined to tell, and York then and there again pledged himself to vote for Pomeroy, and asked if Pomeroy was using any money to purchase votes, whereupon witness told York that he did not believe a dollar was being used lilegitimately; York said it was so conceded by the anti-Pomeroy men; he then asked witness to PROCURN HIM AN INTERVIEW with Pomeroy, and that witness might say he was all right; the witness made the arrangement with Pomeroy for them to meet in witness' room at four o'clock that afternoon, sharp; Pomeroy and witness compared watches, and witness went back and compared his with York's; witness knows that the appointment was kept; he locked York in from an insaide door, and the door in the hall, usually kepf fastened, was unlocked; what took place at that meeting he could not tell; witness at York's request arranged for another interview with Pomeroy, which took place on Monday evening, at eleven o'clock; watches were compared as before; Pomeroy and York came, and were locked in, but as to what occurred witness did not know; at the request of Pomeroy witness did not know; at the request of Pomeroy witness hunted for York on Tuesday evening to attend a secret Pomeroy caucus, as he had promised to go if witness told Pomeroy he could not find him, and Pomeroy replied that it was all right, as York would vote right on Wednesday. The witness, after fatly and pointedly contradicting the testimony of J. C. Horton in some particulars, uninteresting to the readers of the Herald, leit the stand, and the committee adjourned.

The Legislature this morning, in the way of a resolution, demanded of York some explanation of what he meant by charging in his speech on the foor of the joint convention certain members with having received Pomeroy's honey, and after he returns from Washington it will probably be given.

VIRTUOUS EDITORS IN KANSAS.

Distress Says He Is Honest-Kalloch, the Boston Clergyman, the Coufidential Advisor of the Christian States

TOPEKA, Kansas, Peb. 14, 1873. John A. Martin, editor of the Atchison Champion one of Pomeroy's warmest friends previous to the election, was placed on the stand this morning. He stated that an interview was had between Pomeroy and York on the Monday evening prior to the vote, between eight and nine o'clock. The witness, like Horton, who preceded him, knew nothing; and the testimony develops the fact that hearer persons were permitted to bask in the sunlight of Pomeroy's intimacy and confidence the less they knew of any corrupt practices on his part. Since Ingalis' election no man has poured out at the feet of the Senator elect more adulation than Martin. Daniel H. Horn, next on the stand, knew nothing, although in Pomeroy's hotel arrangements the chief bummer and henchman. Captain George R. Peck gives the particulars of the first interview of Pomeroy and York, differing in nothing from other versions as detailed by other witnesses. Isaac S. Kalloch, member of the House, testified that he had visited York, at his home in Independence prior to the meeting of the Legislature. The points which impressed witness most were that York said he was under great obligations to Pomeroy for favors rendered him in Washington; that he had entertained him very kindly at his house in Wash. ington, and had, upon his solicitation, removed the Land Office to Independence, and that Pomeroy had a right to expect York's support for the Senatorship in consequence of it. York said he believed that

had a right to expect York's support for the senatorship in consequence of it. York said he believed that

POMEROY WAS A GOOD MAN,
and that he believed the charges of corruption alleged against him were untrue, but that his constituents were prejudiced against him and he expected he would be obliged to vote against him. Witness was present at an interview between J. C. Horton, one of the conspirators, and Major Eldridge. Horton said Pomeroy would be beaten; if by no other means, somebody would be found who would be induced to get money from him and then make an exposure. He said it would take money to carry out the campaign against him; that a thousand dollars ought to be raised at once. He asked Major Eldridge to contribute towards the amount, and stated that it would take a couple of hundred dollars to get the Rossicter lithographed, and he wanted to use the rest of the money to keep Thatcher, the editor of the Lawrence Journal, hot on the subject. He said he had to give ten dollars out of his ewn pocket to get an article in that journal against Pomeroy, as he had noticed that the paper had contained no Pomeroy articles for several days, and be wanted lunds sufficient to keep them in all the time. Eldridge declined to contribute. This was on Monday or Tuesday evening prior to the election. Witness swore he was one of the confidential advisors of Pomeroy and acquainted with his plans, and would have known if Pomeroy had used money improperly. Just before going to the joint convention, on the day of the election, witness went to see Pomeroy, and he answered witness most emphatically that he had not. After the discosure by York and Ingalis' election witness went to see Pomeroy, and he answered witness most emphatically that he had not. After the discosure by York and Ingalis' election witness went to see Pomeroy, and he said he was in great distress and could not talk much at that time; all that he could then say was that there was

NO BRIBERY OR CORRUTTION
in the matter on his part, and that he would prove it t

as the money sent to the Speaker's desk by York. The money was counted by committee, and again sealed up and again placed in his hands. George C. Crowtner, Clerk of the Senate, stated he had never received from any member of the Legislature any money refunded by them as conscience funds. It is, in this connection, nothing but just to the common business habits of the people of Kansas to say that all the reports telegraphed abroad about members becoming conscience stricken and having disgorged are wholly false, and, I might add, infamous. ney sent to the Speaker's desk b

disgorged are wholly false, and, I might add, infamous.

The committee's witnesses are all summoned to Washington, and, whether to await and find out the decision of the Senate Committee and act accordingly, or because there is now nothing to do, the committee adjourned its sessions until the 24th inst. Strange things have happened, and if the committee galvanize Pomerey with a sort of postmortem respectability the people need not wonder. To a careful reader of York's testimony the result will not be wholly unexpected.

The Legislature have not passed over a half dozen bills the entire session, conspicuous among which was the bill to pay members.

BRIBERY POM.

No Witnesses Examined Yesterday-A Statement Criminatory of Bacon, Simpson's Liberal Republican-The Investigation Adjourned Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1873. Washington, Feb. 21, 1873.

The Pomeroy Committee reassumed its session shortly after ten o'clock. Mr. Simpson regretted to say that witnesses whom he expected had not yet arrived. They had been heard from, and if the committee would adjourn until Monday he thought he could put in all his evidence on that day.

Mr. Horton said J. C. Richardson and Senator Matherey, who were mentioned as witneses in Simpson's statement, were present and suggested tha they might be examined, calling attention to the importance of an early close of the prosecution, so that the defence might have time to examine wit-

he could not use them only in rebuttal. He would place them on the stand at the proper time. He called attention to the fact that he had been obliged to base his statement of what he desired to prove mainly upon vague telegraphic reports of what witnesses prove before the Investigating

prove mainly upon vague telegraphic reports of what witnesses prove before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, and therefore his statement was not so definite and precise as might be desired.

Mr. Horton said that Mr. Simpson had stated that he expected to prove

BRIBERY ON THE PART OF FOMEROY'S FRIENDS, and to connect Pomeroy with the transactions by the testimony of Messrs, Bond and Bacon. He had a telegram from Leavenworth stating that John C. Murphy had denied that he offered Mr. Bond money for his vote, as stated by Bond before the committee, and he desired, if the committee should decide that the testimony in question connected Pomeroy with the alleged transactions, that Mr. Murphy be summoned. Mr. Bacon had testified that he (Horton) had offered to buy his vote. He (Horton) while zealous of his reputation in this community and before the committee, knew that Bacon's statements could not affect his character in Kansas, and, therefore, unless the committee should decide that Bacon's evidence affected Pomeroy, he would pay no attention to it; but, if the committee should decide that Fomeroy was affected he desired to summon J. Bolan, from whom he had received the following letter:—

To Judge A. H. Horrow, Washington, D. C.—
FRIEND HORTON—I see by the payers that Bacon, a member of the Legislature, is on his way to Washington in company with York and Ben Simpson to bestify that he was offered \$2.000 to vote for Senator Pomeroy. I thought it my duty to inform you that his man Bacon three discrete or ceasions. I told Senator Pomeroy of his anybody any money for his vote. This man Bacon claimed he was elected as a bloral and wassubscaughtly

John C. Murphy who offered to bribe Bend, and he wanted John J. summoned.

Mr. Hotten said he knew no John J. Murphy. He wanted the member of the City Council of Leavenworth, whatever his name was.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that York and Simpson had asked permission to produce evidence to prove bribery on the part of Pomeroy's friends. This the Senate had denied, but it had enlarged the scope of the investigation so as to permit the taking of proof of any bribery or corruption on the part of Pomerey. The committee thought they had gone to the verge of their authority when they permitted the introduction of evidence that Pomeroy was connected with corrupt practices on the part of his friends. It would be improper to decide at this time whether the evidence already presented did or did not implicate Pomeroy; but he would say that whichever way that question might finally be decided it would be highly proper for the defence te summon the parties mentioned by Horton.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Harper & Brothers have just published "Sante Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti," by Samuel Hazard. Mr. Hazard will be reyet been written on Cuba, and If his "Santo De mingo" is unequal to his previous work it is be-cause his subject is inferior in interest and picts. resqueness. The customs of old Spain, which in Cuba are more Spanish than in Spain itself, have been almost obliterated in St. Domingo. The revolution of 1793 obliterated almost everything Spanish in the island, and the wretched negroes who now inhabit it offer nothing in their manners and customs for the pen or pencil of any one except a caricaturist. Indeed, the everyday realities of Dominean existence are a carlcature. The ameni ties of civilized life are not observed. Intelligence and industry are unknown. The fruitful earth yields only what chance has sown. Hayti is almost as wretched as St. Domingo, and both parody freedom and republicanism. It is little wonder then, that the island is almost a terra incognition To most Americans it is as absolutely unknown, except in name, as the most insignificant island of the South Seas. Mr. Hazard's book is accordingly a very timely work. In it he tells the whole story of Dominican history, and thus shows how th present was born of the past. Any one who would understand the question of annexation or the full meaning of the Samana Bay Company scheme should read the book, for Mr. Hazard brings to-gether in this volume more information in regard small a compass. He tells everything that one wants to know of the country, and tells it well.

"A Manual of Land Surveying," by David Murray, Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers' College, has been published by J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. The work has been carefully prepared, and will serve at once as a text-book on this branch of practical mathematics and as a guide for the surveyor. It is not merely a book of principles and problems, but is especially valuable for the infermation it gives in regard to the instruments used

in land surveying.

Monsieur Alexandre Aksakof, of St. Petersburg. Imperial Russian Aulic Counseilor, is preparing a German translation of Robert Dale Owen's last work, "The Debatable Land," with a biographical sketch of the author; to issue in Leipzig, for circulation in Russia as well as in Germany.

Mrs. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Ga., will issue her new novel, "Clifford Troup," in a few days, from the press of G. W. Carleten & Co. "Heart Hungry," by the same author, published last year has already run through nearly a dozen editions.

EUGENE O'CURRY'S lectures on "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," edited by Dr. Sullivan, which have been in the press for the last two years, are ready for publication in London. MR. Bosgoed, of Rotterdam, has published as

"Ichthyologic Bibliography." It is a systemati-cally arranged catalogue of more than thirty-three hundred books, pamphlets, &c., in all languages, on the natural history of fish, fisheries, &c. MR. SWINBURNE'S poem on "Theophile Gautier,"

published in the Fortnightly Review, has been translated into French by Victor Hugo. A STRIKE has taken place among the Leipzig

FANNY KEMBLE thus wrote, forty years ago, of the effects of Boston "east winds:"-

As for all the other ailments—that is, the cross-ness—tis ewing to a bitter bleak east wind, which is the only air that blows in Boston, and keeps as all in a state of misanthropy and universal dassat-isfaction. The Spectator says that Professor S. F. Baird's

"Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1871" presents "an amazing picture of the intellectual activity of the age."

THE REMAINS of Lord Lytten were interred in that part of Westminster Abbey known as St. Edmund's Chapel, a few yards beyond Poet's Corner. The Times says that room for such a guest might perhaps have been found in the Corner itself, and so have enabled us to read on stones near together the names of "Macaulay," "Dickens" and "Lytton," but it was thought best to lessen the

Pressure upon that particular spot.

THE OLD architectural glories of the Peninsula are revived in a beautiful volume by Sir Digby Wyatt, "An Architect's Note Book in Spain," con taining 100 sketches in autotype of the domestic architecture of the Spaniards.

THE Saturday Review is very satirical on the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's lectures upon "Italy and Art" and thinks the reverend gentleman is a goose.

A New English political journal, to be called the Vienna Times, will be published in the Austrian capital about the 1st of March. In April it will be made a daily paper. During the Exposition it is designed to make it especially useful to Englishmen and Americans by furnishing full information on such matters as securing desirable rooms, procuring trustworthy guides, &c.

A STEAMSHIP RACE AGAINST TIME TO BERMUDA.

The Ningara and Florida About to Try Conclusions-Paddle-wheel vs. Screw-Bets in Favor of the Latter-What

They are Racing For.
This morning the paddle-wheel steamer Niagara formerly of the Oid Dominion Steamship line, will leave this port for Bermuda, in the hope of obtaining the British postal subsidy of £240 for the out and home trip between this port and Bermuda, as the colonial government of that island has given

the colonial government of that island has given notice through the columns of the Herald that the contract formerly existing between them and W. H. Webb, of this city, is now at an end. Every effort will be made by the commander of the Niagara to make a rapid passage.

THE OPPOSITION CRAFT.

The competitor of the Niagara for postal favers is the screw steamer Florida, a sketch of whose history appeared in this paper a fortnight ago, when it was reported that the Spanish government had puschased her on account of her speed. The race on time between these two craft down to Bermuda is watched with no little interest by the shipping community, as it is the repetition of the sold struggle between sidewheel and screw, and which has almost invariably terminated in favor of the latter. It is reported that Mr. W. P. Clyde, the owner of the Florida, has backed his steamer heavily to beat the Niagara's time by a dozen hours at least. Bad weather is to be expected in the ocean at this season, and it is probable that both vessels will have good opportunities of showing their weatherly cancilles. It is certain that both vessels will have son, and it is probable that both vessels will have good opportunities of showing their weatherly capacities. It is certain that both vessels will go there as fast as steam can take them, for the swiftest sailer will undoubtedly get the contract. The Florida, which was expected to leave this port at the same day and hour as the Niagara, has been delayed unavoidably in her departure for a few days.

BOBBING THE CITY.

A day or two since Commissioner Van Nort called the attention of Captain Bennett to the fact that a number of contractors were carting sand from certain unpaved streets in the Tweifth precinct, should decide that Bacon's evidence affected Pomeroy, he would pay no attention to it; but, if the committee should decide that Pomeroy was affected, he desired to summon J. Doian, from whom he had received the following letter:—

To Judge A. H. Horrox, Washington, D. C.:—
FRIKEN HORROX—I see by the papers that Bacon, a member of the Legislature, is on his way to Washington in company with York and Ben Simpson to testify that he was offered \$2.000 to vote for Senator Pomeroy. I thought it my duty to inform you that this man Bacon of fered to sail to me his vote for \$3.000. He had done so on three different occasions. I told Senator Pomeroy of his offer, and

SENATOR POMEROY REFUSED TO PAY anybody any money for his vote. This man Bacon claimed he was elected as a liberal, and was subsequently under no obligation to any republican for his vote, and therefore told me he would vote for the man who would promote his interests the best. If this will aid you in any way send for me or have me subponned and I will go and swear to the above facts.

Mr. Simpson said that it was John J., and not